Legis. Prog., H-855 November 9, 2011

Memorandum 2011-32

2011 Legislative Program (Status Report)

The attached table summarizes the status of the Commission's 2011 legislative program. The staff will supplement that information orally, if necessary, at the August meeting.

As can be seen, the 2011 legislative program was successful. All of the Commission-recommended bills have been enacted, except for AB 805 and AB 806 (Torres) (which are proceeding as two-year bills, as planned).

The remainder of this memorandum discusses possible amendments to AB 805 and AB 806, which were introduced to implement the Commission's recommendation to recodify the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act. See *Statutory Clarification and Simplification of CID Law* (Feb. 2011).

Unless otherwise indicated, statutory references in this memorandum are to the Civil Code.

BILL COORDINATION AMENDMENTS

As planned, AB 805 (Torres) and AB 806 (Torres) are proceeding as two-year bills. They have both been approved by the Assembly and will be considered by the Senate in 2012.

In 2011, a number of bills were enacted that made changes to provisions contained within the two bills. See AB 657 (Gordon); AB 771 (Butler); AB 887 (Atkins); AB 1298 (Blumenfield); SB 53 (Calderon); SB 150 (Correa); SB 209 (Corbett); SB 563 (Committee on Transportation and Housing).

A draft of the necessary amendments, with changes shown in strikeout and underscore, is attached to this memorandum.

For the most part, the draft simply adopts the new language of the 2011 bills verbatim. However, there are a few points of divergence, which are noted below (and in notes following the sections in the attached draft).

Any California Law Revision Commission document referred to in this memorandum can be obtained from the Commission. Recent materials can be downloaded from the Commission's website (www.clrc.ca.gov). Other materials can be obtained by contacting the Commission's staff, through the website or otherwise.

The Commission welcomes written comments at any time during its study process. Any comments received will be a part of the public record and may be considered at a public meeting.

Conformity with Improvements Made in AB 805

Assembly Bill 805 makes the following minor improvements to existing law:

- Commonly used terms are defined and used consistently.
- Document delivery rules are standardized.
- Some references to a "majority" of directors are replaced with references to a number of directors sufficient to constitute a quorum (to more reliably reflect the number required to take official action as a body).

Some of the provisions in the attached draft include changes necessary to implement those improvements in the affected provisions. These changes are indicated in notes following those provisions.

Reference Error Corrected

Assembly Bill 771 added Section 1368.2, which sets out a form to be used to disclose costs charged by an association when providing documents pursuant to Section 1368. In the attached draft amendments, that provision would be continued in proposed Section 4528.

One element of the form refers to the existing requirement that the association provide copies of board meeting minutes. However, the form mistakenly cites Section 1368(a)(9) as the source of that requirement. It should have cited Section 1368(a)(10). The attached draft corrects that error.

Restatement for Clarity

There is one provision that the staff believes should be restated, to make it easier to understand. As amended by SB 563, Section 1363.05(f) now reads as follows:

Unless the bylaws provide for a longer period of notice, members shall be given notice of the time and place of a meeting as defined in subdivision (k), except for an emergency meeting or a meeting that will be held solely in executive session, at least four days prior to the meeting. Except for an emergency meeting, members shall be given notice of the time and place of a meeting that will be held solely in executive session at least two days prior to the meeting. Notice shall be given by posting the notice in a prominent place or places within the common area and by mail to any owner who had requested notification of board meetings by mail, at the address requested by the owner. Notice may also be given by mail, by delivery of the notice to each unit in the development, by newsletter or similar means of communication, or,

with the consent of the member, by electronic means. The notice shall contain the agenda for the meeting.

The staff believes that the various conditions and cases provided in that subdivision could be stated more clearly, without making any substantive change. In the attached draft, that provision would be restated as follows:

- 4920. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the association shall give notice of the time and place of a board meeting at least four days before the meeting.
- (b) (1) If a board meeting is an emergency meeting held pursuant to Section 4923, the association is not required to give notice of the time and place of the meeting.
- (2) If a non-emergency board meeting is held solely in executive session, the association shall give notice of the time and place of the meeting at least two days prior to the meeting.
- (3) If the association's governing documents require a longer period of notice than is required by this section, the association shall comply with the rule stated in its governing documents.
- (c) Notice of a board meeting shall be given by general delivery pursuant to Section 4045.
- (d) Notice of a board meeting shall contain the agenda for the meeting.

The staff will consult with legislative staff to determine if that restatement is acceptable. If there is no objection to the change, the staff recommends that it be made.

Conclusion

The staff recommends that the Commission approve the amendments and Comment revisions set out in the attached draft.

Because we have not yet published a final version of our recommendation on *Statutory Clarification and Simplification of CID Law*, any amendments or Comment revisions approved by the Commission can be incorporated directly into the final version of the recommendation. It will not be necessary to publish a supplemental report to memorialize those revisions.

STAFF-RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS

The staff has identified a number of minor amendments that should probably be made to AB 805 (and the Commission's recommendation). Those possible amendments are discussed below.

Application of Proposed Law

In Memorandum 2011-30, on pages 31 and 32, the staff discussed concerns about the meaning and effect of proposed Section 6505, which would govern the retroactive application of the proposed law on Commercial and Industrial CIDs. The Commission approved the following clarifying revisions:

6505. Nothing in the act that added this part shall be construed to invalidate a document prepared or action taken before January 1, 2014, if the document or action was proper under the law governing common interest developments at the time that the document was prepared or the action was taken. For the purposes of this section, "document" does not include a governing document.

Comment. Section 6505 is new. It makes clear that any changes to former law made by enactment of this act shall not be construed to retroactively invalidate documents prepared or actions taken prior to the operative date of the act.

The term "documents" is used to describe notices, forms, and other procedural or transactional instruments. It is not meant to include the governing documents of the association. Governing documents must conform to the law. See Section 6600.

See Minutes (Aug. 2011), p. 4.

Assembly Bill 805 contains a parallel provision, which presents exactly the same interpretive concern discussed in Memorandum 2011-30. For the reasons discussed in that memorandum, the staff recommends the following revisions to proposed Section 4010:

4010. Nothing in the act that added this part shall be construed to invalidate a document prepared or action taken before January 1, 2014, if the document or action was proper under the law governing common interest developments at the time that the document was prepared or the action was taken. For the purposes of this section, "document" does not include a governing document.

Comment. Section 4010 is new. It makes clear that any changes to former law made by enactment of this act shall not be construed to retroactively invalidate documents prepared or actions taken prior to the operative date of the act.

The term "documents" is used to describe notices, forms, and other procedural or transactional instruments. It is not meant to include the governing documents of the association. Governing documents must conform to the law. See Section 4205.

Scope of Notice Provision

Proposed Section 5305 governs the distribution of a review of an association's annual financial statement:

5305. Unless the governing documents impose more stringent standards, a review of the financial statement of the association shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy for any fiscal year in which the gross income to the association exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). A copy of the review of the financial statement shall be distributed within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, by individual delivery pursuant to Section 4040.

That provision specifies the manner in which the document is to be distributed, but does not specify the recipients. That omission could create problems. The staff recommends that the gap be filled by amending proposed Section 5305 as follows:

5305. Unless the governing documents impose more stringent standards, a review of the financial statement of the association shall be prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles by a licensee of the California Board of Accountancy for any fiscal year in which the gross income to the association exceeds seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). A copy of the review of the financial statement shall be distributed to the members within 120 days after the close of each fiscal year, by individual delivery pursuant to Section 4040.

Technical Drafting Problems

There are a small number of technical drafting problems that should probably be addressed while AB 805 is being amended:

- In AB 805, proposed Section 5375 is misnumbered as Section 5370. That error should be corrected.
- Consistent with the general practice in AB 805, the phrase "board of directors" should be replaced with the defined term "board" in proposed Section 5570(a)(3).
- Consistent with the general practice in AB 805, the phrase "pro forma operating budget" should be replaced with the defined term "annual budget report" in proposed Section 5570(b)(3).
- An erroneous reference to "this article" should be replaced with "Section 5300" in proposed Section 5570(b)(3).

The staff recommends that those corrections be made.

OTHER POSSIBLE AMENDMENT

The staff has received an email from attorney Duncan McPherson, who recently made a presentation on AB 805 at a conference attended by over 300 CID homeowners, board members, attorneys, managers, and other interested persons. Mr. McPherson related three concerns that were raised by conference participants. The first involves a change that AB 805 would make to existing law. It is discussed below.

The other two involve problems with existing law, which would not be created by AB 805. The Commission is not in a position to address these issues in connection with AB 805. The staff has noted the issues for possible future study.

Governing Document Hierarchy

Proposed Section 4205 was included in the proposed law to establish a clear hierarchy of authority between the law and the most common types of CID governing documents, thus:

- 4205. (a) The governing documents may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the law. To the extent of any inconsistency between the governing documents and the law, the law controls.
- (b) The articles of incorporation may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration. To the extent of any inconsistency between the articles of incorporation and the declaration, the declaration controls.
- (c) The bylaws may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration or the articles of incorporation. To the extent of any inconsistency between the bylaws and the articles of incorporation or declaration, the articles of incorporation or declaration control.
- (d) The operating rules may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws. To the extent of any inconsistency between the operating rules and the bylaws, articles of incorporation, or declaration, the bylaws, articles of incorporation, or declaration control.

According to Mr. McPherson, a number of people at the conference were concerned about whether that language would impose an affirmative duty to purge superseded language from existing documents. This is particularly a concern where document amendment is difficult and expensive (as it can be).

The Commission has discussed this question before. See Memorandum 2011-30, pp. 25-26. As explained there, it was the staff's view that the language would make clear that associations should not add contradictory language to its

governing documents and, to the extent practicable, should remove such language.

However, the staff does not believe that the Commission ever intended to create an enforceable legal duty to amend a governing document that contains language contradicting a superior document. To the extent that the provision is being read as imposing such a duty, it could create unnecessary problems.

This issue could be addressed quite simply, by deleting the first sentence of each subdivision, thus:

- 4205. (a) The governing documents may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the law. To the extent of any inconsistency between the governing documents and the law, the law controls.
- (b) The articles of incorporation may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration. To the extent of any inconsistency between the articles of incorporation and the declaration, the declaration controls.
- (c) The bylaws may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration or the articles of incorporation. To the extent of any inconsistency between the bylaws and the articles of incorporation or declaration, the articles of incorporation or declaration control.
- (d) The operating rules may not include a provision that is inconsistent with the declaration, articles of incorporation, or bylaws. To the extent of any inconsistency between the operating rules and the bylaws, articles of incorporation, or declaration, the bylaws, articles of incorporation, or declaration control.

That would preserve the main purpose of the provision, while eliminating any inference that the section imposes a mandatory duty to delete superseded language. Should such a change be made?

If the Commission makes this change, it should make a parallel change in the separate recommendation on commercial and industrial CIDs.

Respectfully submitted,

Brian Hebert Executive Director

Status of 2011 Commission Legislative Program

As of November 8, 2011

		AB 805	AB 806	AB 1402	SB 190	SB 284	SB 647		
	Introduced	2/17/11	2/17/11	3/2/11	2/8/11	2/14/11	2/18/11		
	Last Amended			3/30/11	3/16/01	3/29/11	6/16/11		
First House	Policy Committee Second Committee Passed House	4/6/11	4/6/11	4/12/11	3/29/11	3/29/11	5/3/11		
		4/26/11	4/26/11	_	_	_	_		
		5/2/11	5/2/11	4/28/11	4/7/11	4/7/11	5/27/11		
Second House	Policy Committee Second Committee Passed House	2-Year Bill	2-Year Bill	6/7/11	6/14/11	6/14/11	6/21/11		
				_	_	_	8/17/11		
				8/18/11	6/20/11	6/20/11	8/25/11		
Concurrence				8/22/11			9/6/11		
Gove	Received			8/26/11	6/22/11	6/22/11			
Gove	Approved			9/7/11	6/29/11	6/29/11	9/21/11		
Secre	- I			9/7/11	7/1/11	7/1/11	9/21/11		
of St				285	44	46	308		

Bill List: AB 805 (Torres): Statutory Clarification and Simplification of CID Law

AB 806 (Torres): Statutory Clarification and Simplification of CID Law (Conforming Revisions)

AB 1402 (Committee on Public Safety): Deadly Weapons: Clean-Up Legislation

SB 190 (Lowenthal): Mechanics Lien Law: Clean-Up Legislation

SB 284 (Harman): Marketable Record Title: Notice of Option

SB 647 (Committee on Judiciary): Obsolete Cross-References to former Code Civ. Proc. § 116.780(d)

KEY

Italics: Future or speculative

"—": Not applicable

*: Double referral, not fiscal

[date]: Deadline

ASSEMBLY BILL 805 (TORRES) BILL COORDINATION AMENDMENTS

Staff Note. This document sets out draft amendments to implement 2011 legislation affecting provisions contained within AB 805 (Torres). Where necessary, revised Comment language is also set out.

Civ. Code § 4090 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1363.05(k)(2) by SB 563). "Board meeting" defined

4090. "Board meeting" means any either of the following:

(a) A congregation at the same time and place, of a sufficient number of directors to establish a quorum of the board, to hear, discuss, or deliberate upon any item of business scheduled to be heard by the board, except those matters that may be discussed in executive session. of business that is within the authority of the board. For the purposes of this subdivision, "item of business" means any action within the authority of the board, except those actions that the board has validly delegated to any other person or persons, managing agent, officer of the association, or committee of the board comprising less than a quorum of the board.

(b) A teleconference in which a sufficient number of directors to establish a quorum of the board, in different locations, are connected by electronic means, through audio or video or both. A teleconference meeting shall be conducted in a manner that protects the rights of members of the association and otherwise complies with the requirements of this title. Except for a meeting that will be held solely in executive session, the notice of the teleconference meeting shall identify at least one physical location so that members of the association may attend and at least one member of the board of directors shall be present at that location. Participation by directors in a teleconference meeting constitutes presence at that meeting as long as all directors participating in the meeting are able to hear one another and members of the association speaking on matters before the board.

Comment. Section 4090 continues former Section $1363.05(\frac{1}{2})(\frac{k}{2})$ without change, except as indicated below.

The following substantive change is made:

• The number of directors required to establish a board meeting is changed from a majority of the members to a number constituting a quorum.

The following nonsubstantive changes are made:

- The word "meeting" is replaced with "board meeting," to distinguish between a board meeting and a member meeting. See Section 4090 ("board meeting").
- The words "board member" are replaced with "director." See Section 4140 ("director").
- 36 See also Section 4085 ("board").

Staff Note. This section replaces references to a "majority" of the board with references to a sufficient number of directors to establish a quorum. In addition, the terms "board member" and "member of the board of directors" have been replaced with the defined term "director."

4 Civ. Code § 4202 (amended) (implementing amendment of 1373 by SB 150). Commercial and industrial CIDs

- 4202. (a) The following provisions do not apply to a common interest development that is limited to industrial or commercial uses by zoning or by a declaration of covenants, conditions, and restrictions that has been recorded in the official records of each county in which the common interest development is located:
- 11 (1) Section 4275.

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- (2) Article 5 (commencing with Section 4340) of Chapter 3.
- 13 (3) Article 2 (commencing with Section 4525), and Article 3 (commencing with Section 4575), of Chapter 4.
 - (4) Section 4600.
- 16 (5) Section 4740
- 17 (6) Section 4765.
- 18 (6) (7) Sections 5300, 5305, 5565, and 5810, and paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 5310.
 - (7) (8) Sections 5500 through 5560, inclusive.
 - (8) (9) Subdivision (b) of Section 5600.
- 22 (9) (10) Subdivision (b) of Section 5605.
 - (b) The Legislature finds that the provisions listed in subdivision (a) are appropriate to protect purchasers in residential common interest developments, however, the provisions may not be necessary to protect purchasers in commercial or industrial developments since the application of those provisions could result in unnecessary burdens and costs for these types of developments.
 - **Comment**. Section 4202 continues former Section 1373 without change, except as indicated below.

The following nonsubstantive changes are made:

- Former Section 1373(a)(3) is superfluous and is not continued.
- Cross-references are updated to reflect the new location of the referenced provisions.
- Subdivision (a)(4) is added to continue the substance of former Section 1363.07(a)(3)(F).
 - Subdivision (a)(9) (10) refers only to Section 5605(b). It does not refer to the emergency exception provisions of Section 5610, which were also part of former Section 1366(b).
- 38 See also Sections 4100 ("common interest development"), 4135 ("declaration").

Civ. Code § 4280 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1363.5 by AB 657). Articles of incorporation

4280. (a) The articles of incorporation of an association filed with the Secretary of State on or after January 1, 1995, shall include a statement, which shall be in

addition to the statement of purposes of the corporation, that does all of the following:

- (1) Identifies the corporation as an association formed to manage a common interest development under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act.
- (2) States the business or corporate office of the association, if any, and, if the office is not on the site of the common interest development, states the nine digit ZIP Code, front street, front street and nearest cross street for the physical location of the common interest development.
 - (3) States the name and address of the association's managing agent, if any.
- (b) The statement of principal business activity contained in the annual statement filed by an incorporated association with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 1502 8210 of the Corporations Code shall also contain the statement specified in subdivision (a) a statement identifying the corporation as an association formed to manage a common interest development association under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act.

Comment. Section 4280 continues former Section 1363.5 without change, except as indicated below.

The following nonsubstantive changes are made:

- A cross-reference to the definition of "managing agent" is not continued. See Section 4155 ("managing agent").
- The words "common interest development association" are replaced with "association."

See also Corp. Code §§ 1502 (annual statement), 7130-7135 (content of articles of incorporation), 7810-7820 (amendment of articles of incorporation), 7150-7153 (content and amendment of bylaws), 8210 (biennial filing).

See also Sections 4080 ("association"), 4100 ("common interest development").

Civ. Code § 4525 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1368(a) by AB 771). Seller disclosure

- 4525. (a) The owner of a separate interest shall provide the following documents to a prospective purchaser of the separate interest, as soon as practicable before the transfer of title or the execution of a real property sales contract, as defined in Section 2985:
- (1) A copy of all governing documents. If the association is not incorporated, this shall include a statement in writing from an authorized representative of the association that the association is not incorporated.
- (2) If there is a restriction in the governing documents limiting the occupancy, residency, or use of a separate interest on the basis of age in a manner different from that provided in Section 51.3, a statement that the restriction is only enforceable to the extent permitted by Section 51.3 and a statement specifying the applicable provisions of Section 51.3.
- (3) A copy of the most recent documents distributed pursuant to Article 7 (commencing with Section 5300) of Chapter 6.

- (4) A true statement in writing obtained from an authorized representative of the association as to the amount of the association's current regular and special assessments and fees, any assessments levied upon the owner's interest in the common interest development that are unpaid on the date of the statement, and any monetary fines or penalties levied upon the owner's interest and unpaid on the date of the statement. The statement obtained from an authorized representative shall also include true information on late charges, interest, and costs of collection which, as of the date of the statement, are or may be made a lien upon the owner's interest in a common interest development pursuant to Article 2 (commencing with Section 5650) of Chapter 8.
- (5) A copy or a summary of any notice previously sent to the owner pursuant to Section 5855 that sets forth any alleged violation of the governing documents that remains unresolved at the time of the request. The notice shall not be deemed a waiver of the association's right to enforce the governing documents against the owner or the prospective purchaser of the separate interest with respect to any violation. This paragraph shall not be construed to require an association to inspect an owner's separate interest.
- (6) A copy of the preliminary <u>initial</u> list of defects provided to each member pursuant to Section 6000, unless the association and the builder subsequently enter into a settlement agreement or otherwise resolve the matter and the association complies with Section 6100. Disclosure of the <u>preliminary initial</u> list of defects pursuant to this paragraph does not waive any privilege attached to the document. The <u>preliminary initial</u> list of defects shall also include a statement that a final determination as to whether the list of defects is accurate and complete has not been made.
 - (7) A copy of the latest information provided for in Section 6100.
- (8) Any change in the association's current regular and special assessments and fees which have been approved by the board, but have not become due and payable as of the date disclosure is provided pursuant to this subdivision.
- (9) If there is a provision in the governing documents that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in the common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant, a statement describing the prohibition and its applicability.
- (10) If requested by the prospective purchaser, a copy of the minutes of board meetings, excluding meetings held in executive session, conducted over the previous 12 months, that were approved by the board.
- (b) This section does not apply to an owner that is subject to the requirements of Section 11018.6 of the Business and Professions Code.
- **Comment.** Section 4525 continues the substance of former Section 1368(a) without change, except as indicated below.
 - The following nonsubstantive changes are made:
 - Cross-references are updated to reflect the new location of the referenced provisions.

The words "association's board of directors" are replaced with "board." See Section 1 2 4085 ("board"). 3 A reference to a meeting of the board of directors is replaced with "board meeting." 4 See Section 4090 ("board meeting"). 5 Subdivision (a)(1) is revised to make clear that all governing documents must be provided. See Section 4150 ("governing documents"). 6 The words "member of the association" are replaced with "member." See Section 4160 7 8 ("member"). See also Sections 4080 ("association"), 4100 ("common interest development"), 4185 9 ("separate interest"). 10 11 Staff Note. Subdivision (a)(10) has been revised to use the defined terms "board meeting" and "board." 12 13 Civ. Code § 4528 (added) (implementing addition of Civ. Code § 1368.2 by AB 771). Disclosure document charges 14 4528. The form for billing disclosures required by Section 4525 shall be in 15 substantially the following form: 16 CHARGES FOR DOCUMENTS PROVIDED AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 4525* Property Address Owner of Property Owner's Mailing Address (If known or different from property address.) Provider of the Section 4525 Items: Print Name _____ Position or Title _____ Association or Agent Date Form Completed Check or Complete Applicable Column or Columns Below Not Available (N/A) or Not Civil Code Section Document Included Applicable (N/App)

Articles of Incorporation or statement that not Section 4525(a)(1)

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CC&Rs	Section 4525(a)(1)			
Bylaws	Section 4525(a)(1)			
Operating Rules	Section 4525(a)(1)			
Age restrictions, if any	Section 4525(a)(2)			
Annual budget report or summary, including reserve study	Sections 5300 and 4525(a)(3)			
Assessment and reserve funding disclosure summary	Sections 5300 and 4525(a)(4)			
Financial statement review	Sections 5305 and 4525(a)(3)			
Assessment enforcement policy	Sections 5310 and 4525(a)(4)			
Insurance summary	Sections 5300 and 4525(a)(3)			
Regular assessment	Section 4525(a)(4)			
Special assessment	Section 4525(a)(4)			
Emergency assessment	Section 4525(a)(4)			
Other unpaid obligations of seller	Sections 5675 and 4525(a)(4)			
Approved changes to assessments	Sections 5300 and 4525(a)(4), (8)			
Settlement notice regarding common area defects	Sections 4525(a)(6), (7) and 6100			
Preliminary list of defects	Sections 4525(a)(6), 6000, and 6100			
Notice(s) of violation	Sections 5855 and 4525(a)(5)			
Required statement of fees	Section 4525			
Minutes of regular board meetings conducted over the previous 12 months, if requested	Section 4525(a)(10)			

Total fees for these documents:

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* The information provided by this form may not include all fees that may be imposed before the close of escrow. Additional fees that are not related to the requirements of Section 4525 may be charged separately.

Comment. Section 4528 continues former Section 1368.2 without change, except as indicated below.

The following nonsubstantive changes are made:

- An erroneous reference to former Section 1368(a)(9) is corrected to refer to Section 4525(a)(10) (which continues former Section 1368(a)(10)).
- A reference to the "pro forma operating budget" is replaced with the defined term "annual budget report." See Section 4076 ("annual budget report").
- A reference to a meeting of the board of directors is replaced with the defined term "board meeting." See Section 4090 ("board meeting").
- See also Section 4095 ("common area").

Staff Note. The reference to the provision relating to board meeting minutes erroneously refers to Section 1368(a)(9). It should refer to (a)(10). That reference has been corrected in the draft amendments. In addition, the phrases "pro forma operating budget" and "meeting of the board of directors" have been replaced with the defined terms "annual budget report" and "board meeting," respectively.

Civ. Code § 4530 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1368(b) by AB 771). Information to be provided by association

- 4530. (a) Upon written request, an association shall, within 10 days of the mailing or delivery of the request, provide the owner of a separate interest with a copy of the requested items specified in Section 4525.
- (b) The items required to be made available pursuant to this section may be maintained in electronic form and requesting parties shall have the option of receiving them by electronic transmission or machine readable storage media if the association maintains these items in electronic form.
- (c) The association may charge a reasonable fee for this service based upon the association's actual cost to procure, prepare, and reproduce the requested items.
- (1) Upon receipt of a written request, the association shall provide, on the form described in Section 4528, a written or electronic estimate of the fees that will be assessed for providing the requested documents. The documents required to be made available pursuant to this section may be maintained in electronic form, and may be posted on the association's Internet Web site. Requesting parties shall have the option of receiving the documents by electronic transmission if the association maintains the documents in electronic form. The association may collect a reasonable fee based upon the association's actual cost for the

- procurement, preparation, reproduction, and delivery of the documents requested pursuant to the provisions of this section.
 - (2) No additional fees may be charged by the association for the electronic delivery of the documents requested.
 - (3) Fees for any documents required by this section shall be distinguished from other fees, fines, or assessments billed as part of the transfer or sales transaction. Delivery of the documents required by this section shall not be withheld for any reason nor subject to any condition except the payment of the fee allowed pursuant to paragraph (1).
 - (4) An association may contract with any person or entity to facilitate compliance with the requirements of this subdivision on behalf of the association.
- 12 (5) The association shall also provide a recipient authorized by the owner of a
 13 separate interest with a copy of the completed form specified in Section 4528 at
 14 the time the required documents are delivered.
- Heading of Article 1 of Chapter 4 of Part 5 (amended) (facilitating the addition of proposed Civ. Code §§ 4740 and 4745)
 - Article 1. Use of Separate Interest Protected Uses

Civ. Code § 4740 (added) (implementing addition of Civ. Code § 1360.2 by SB 150). Rental restrictions

- 4740. (a) An owner of a separate interest in a common interest development shall not be subject to a provision in a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in that common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant unless that governing document, or amendment thereto, was effective prior to the date the owner acquired title to his or her separate interest.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, an owner of a separate interest in a common interest development may expressly consent to be subject to a governing document or an amendment to a governing document that prohibits the rental or leasing of any of the separate interests in the common interest development to a renter, lessee, or tenant.
- (c) For purposes of this section, the right to rent or lease the separate interest of an owner shall not be deemed to have terminated if the transfer by the owner of all or part of the separate interest meets at least one of the following conditions:
- (1) Pursuant to Section 62 or 480.3 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, the transfer is exempt, for purposes of reassessment by the county tax assessor.
- (2) Pursuant to subdivision (b) of, solely with respect to probate transfers, or subdivision (e), (f), or (g) of, Section 1102.2, the transfer is exempt from the requirements to prepare and deliver a Real Estate Transfer Disclosure Statement, as set forth in Section 1102.6.
- (d) Prior to renting or leasing his or her separate interest as provided by this section, an owner shall provide the association verification of the date the owner

- acquired title to the separate interest and the name and contact information of the prospective tenant or the prospective tenant's representative.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to revise, alter, or otherwise affect the voting process by which a common interest development adopts or amends its governing documents.
- (f) This section shall apply only to a provision in a governing document or a provision in an amendment to a governing document that becomes effective on or after January 1, 2012.
- Comment. Section 4740 continues former Section 1360.2 without change.

See also Sections 4100 ("common interest development"), 4150 ("governing document"), 4185 ("separate interest").

Civ. Code § 4745 (added) (implementing addition of Civ. Code § 1353.9 by SB 209). Electric vehicle charging station

- 4745. (a) Any covenant, restriction, or condition contained in any deed, contract, security instrument, or other instrument affecting the transfer or sale of any interest in a common interest development, and any provision of a governing document, as defined in Section 4150, that effectively prohibits or restricts the installation or use of an electric vehicle charging station is void and unenforceable.
- (b)(1) This section does not apply to provisions that impose reasonable restrictions on electric vehicle charging stations. However, it is the policy of the state to promote, encourage, and remove obstacles to the use of electric vehicle charging stations.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "reasonable restrictions" are restrictions that do not significantly increase the cost of the station or significantly decrease its efficiency or specified performance.
- (c) An electric vehicle charging station shall meet applicable health and safety standards and requirements imposed by state and local permitting authorities.
- (d) For purposes of this section, "electric vehicle charging station" means a station that is designed in compliance with the California Building Standards Code and delivers electricity from a source outside an electric vehicle into one or more electric vehicles. An electric vehicle charging station may include several charge points simultaneously connecting several electric vehicles to the station and any related equipment needed to facilitate charging plug-in electric vehicles.
- (e) If approval is required for the installation or use of an electric vehicle charging station, the application for approval shall be processed and approved by the association in the same manner as an application for approval of an architectural modification to the property, and shall not be willfully avoided or delayed. The approval or denial of an application shall be in writing. If an application is not denied in writing within 60 days from the date of receipt of the application, the application shall be deemed approved, unless that delay is the result of a reasonable request for additional information.

- (f) If the electric vehicle charging station is to be placed in a common area or an exclusive use common area, as designated in the common interest development's declaration, the following provisions apply:
- (1) The homeowner first shall obtain approval from the common interest development to install the electric vehicle charging station and the common interest development shall approve the installation if the homeowner agrees in writing to do all of the following:
- (A) Comply with the common interest development's architectural standards for the installation of the station.
 - (B) Engage a licensed contractor to install the station.

- (C) Within 14 days of approval, provide a certificate of insurance that names the common interest development as an additional insured under the homeowner's insurance policy.
 - (D) Pay for the electricity usage associated with the station.
- (2) The homeowner and each successive homeowner of the parking stall on which or near where the electric vehicle charging station is placed shall be responsible for all of the following:
- (A) Costs for damage to the station, common areas, exclusive common areas, or adjacent units resulting from the installation, maintenance, repair, removal, or replacement of the station.
- (B) Costs for the maintenance, removal, repair, and replacement of the electric vehicle charging station until it has been removed from the common area or exclusive use common area.
 - (C) The cost of electricity associated with the station.
- (D) Disclosing to prospective buyers the existence of any electric vehicle charging station and the related responsibilities of the homeowner.
- (3) The homeowner and each successive homeowner, at all times, shall maintain an umbrella liability coverage policy in the amount of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) covering the obligations of the owner under paragraph (2), and shall name the common interest development as an additional insured under the policy with a right to notice of cancellation.
- (g) An association that willfully violates this section shall be liable to the applicant or other party for actual damages, and shall pay a civil penalty to the applicant or other party in an amount not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (h) In any action to enforce compliance with this section, the prevailing plaintiff shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees.
- (i) An association may create a new parking space where one did not previously exist to facilitate the installation of an electric vehicle charging station.
- <u>Comment</u>. Section 4745 continues former Section 1353.9 without change, except as indicated below.

The following nonsubstantive change is made:

• A statutory cross-reference is updated to reflect the new location of the referenced provision.

See also Sections 4080 ("association"), 4095 ("common area"), 4100 ("common interest development"), 4145 ("exclusive use common area"), 4150 ("governing document").

Civ. Code § 4920 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1363.05(f) by SB 563). Notice of board meeting

- 4920. Unless the governing documents provide for a longer period of notice, members shall be given notice of the time and place of a board meeting, except for an emergency meeting held pursuant to Section 4923, at least four days prior to the meeting. Notice shall be given by general delivery pursuant to Section 4045. The notice shall contain the agenda for the meeting.
- 4920. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the association shall give notice of the time and place of a board meeting at least four days before the meeting.
- (b)(1) If a board meeting is an emergency meeting held pursuant to Section 4923, the association is not required to give notice of the time and place of the meeting.
- (2) If a non-emergency board meeting is held solely in executive session, the association shall give notice of the time and place of the meeting at least two days prior to the meeting.
- (3) If the association's governing documents require a longer period of notice than is required by this section, the association shall comply with the rule stated in its governing documents.
- (c) Notice of a board meeting shall be given by general delivery pursuant to Section 4045.
 - (d) Notice of a board meeting shall contain the agenda for the meeting.
- **Comment.** Section 4920 continues restates former Section 1363.05(f) without change, except as indicated below.

The following substantive changes are change is made:

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- An exception for an association with a fixed meeting schedule is not continued.
- Specific rules on delivery of notice are replaced with a functionally equivalent requirement that notice be given by "general delivery," pursuant to Section 4045.
- The word "bylaws" is replaced with "governing documents," to broaden the scope of the provision.
- The following nonsubstantive changes are made:
- The word "meeting" is replaced with "board meeting." See Section 4090 ("board meeting").
 - The word "bylaws" is replaced with "governing documents," to broaden the scope of the provision.
- A reference is added to Section 4923, which continues the emergency meeting provisions of former Section 1363.05(g).
- 39 See also Sections 4080 ("association"), 4150 ("governing documents"), 4160 ("member").

Staff Notes. (1) Section 4920 has been restructured to make it easier to understand, without changing its substantive effect. Consistent with the general approach in AB 805, specific language relating to the manner of notice delivery has been replaced with a reference to the equivalent provisions of Section 4045.

- (2) SB 563 implemented one of the Commission's substantive reform recommendations, by deleting an exception for an association with a fixed meeting schedule. Consequently, reference to that change should be deleted from the Comment. In addition, the preliminary part to the Commission's recommendation should be revised to delete reference to that reform.
- (3) The proposal to change "bylaw" to "governing document" is probably better characterized as a substantive change. The Comment is revised to that effect.

Civ. Code § 4925 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1363.05(b) by SB 563). Board meeting open

- 4925. (a) Any member may attend board meetings, except when the board adjourns to to, or meets solely in executive session. As specified in subdivision (a) of Section 4090, a member of the association shall be entitled to attend a teleconference meeting or the portion of a teleconference meeting that is open to members, and that meeting or portion of the meeting shall be audible to the members in a location specified in the notice of the meeting.
- (b) The board shall permit any member to speak at any meeting of the association or the board, except for meetings of the board held in executive session. A reasonable time limit for all members of the association to speak to the board or before a meeting of the association shall be established by the board.

Civ. Code $\$ 4930 (amended) (implementing addition of Civ. Code $\$ 1363(j)-(k)(1) by SB 563). Limitation on meeting content

- 4930. (a) Except as described in subdivisions (b) to (e), inclusive, the board may not discuss or take action on any item at a nonemergency meeting unless the item was placed on the agenda included in the notice that was distributed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4920. This subdivision does not prohibit a member or resident who is not a director from speaking on issues not on the agenda.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), a director, a managing agent or other agent of the board, or a member of the staff of the board, may do any of the following:
- (1) Briefly respond to statements made or questions posed by a person speaking at a meeting as described in subdivision (b) of Section 4925.
- (2) Ask a question for clarification, make a brief announcement, or make a brief report on the person's own activities, whether in response to questions posed by a member or based upon the person's own initiative.
- (c) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the board or a director, subject to rules or procedures of the board, may do any of the following:
- (1) Provide a reference to, or provide other resources for factual information to, its managing agent or other agents or staff.

(2) Request its managing agent or other agents or staff to report back to the board at a subsequent meeting concerning any matter, or take action to direct its managing agent or other agents or staff to place a matter of business on a future agenda.

- (3) Direct its managing agent or other agents or staff to perform administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out this section.
- (d) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), the board may take action on any item of business not appearing on the agenda distributed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4920 under any of the following conditions:
- (1) Upon a determination made by a majority of the board present at the meeting that an emergency situation exists. An emergency situation exists if there are circumstances that could not have been reasonably foreseen by the board, that require immediate attention and possible action by the board, and that, of necessity, make it impracticable to provide notice.
- (2) Upon a determination made by the board by a vote of two-thirds of the directors present at the meeting, or, if less than two-thirds of total membership of the board is present at the meeting, by a unanimous vote of the directors present, that there is a need to take immediate action and that the need for action came to the attention of the board after the agenda was distributed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4920.
- (3) The item appeared on an agenda that was distributed pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 4920 for a prior meeting of the board that occurred not more than 30 calendar days before the date that action is taken on the item and, at the prior meeting, action on the item was continued to the meeting at which the action is taken.
- (e) Before discussing any item pursuant to subdivision (d), the board shall openly identify the item to the members in attendance at the meeting.
 - (f) The board shall not take action on any item of business outside of a meeting.
- (g)(1) Notwithstanding Section 7211 of the Corporations Code, the board shall not conduct a meeting via a series of electronic transmissions, including, but not limited to, electronic mail, except as specified in paragraph (2).
- (2) Electronic transmissions may be used as a method of conducting an emergency meeting if all directors, individually or collectively, consent in writing to that action, and if the written consent or consents are filed with the minutes of the board meeting. Written consent to conduct an emergency meeting may be transmitted electronically.
- (h) As used in this section, "item of business" means any action within the authority of the board, except those actions that the board has validly delegated to any other person or persons, managing agent, officer of the association, or committee of the board comprising less than a quorum of the board.
- **Comment.** Section 4930 continues former Section 1363.05(i)-(k)(1) without change, except as indicated below.
- The following substantive change is made:

Subdivision (h) is revised to refer to a quorum of the board, rather than a "majority" of the board.

The following nonsubstantive changes are made:

- References to "posting" of notice are not continued. Section 4920 does not require that notice be "posted."
 - The numbering of the paragraphs of the former provision is simplified.
 - Statutory references are updated to reflect the new location of the referenced provision.
 - In subdivision (b)(2), the words "his or her" are replaced with "the person's."
- Subdivision (d)(2) is revised to make clear that the "members" referenced in that paragraph are members of the board.
 - The words "board of directors" are replaced throughout with "board." See Section 4085 ("board").
 - The words "board member" are replaced with "director" throughout. See Section 4140 ("director").
 - The word "member" is added to the second sentence of subdivision (a) to make clear that the section applies to nonresident members. See Section 4160 ("member").
- See also Sections 4080 ("association"), 4155 ("managing agent").

Staff Note. This section replaces a reference to a "majority" of the board with a reference to a quorum. In addition, the defined terms "board" and "director" have been used in place of "board of directors" and "member of the board," respectively.

Civ. Code § 5000 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1363(e) by SB 563). Member meeting

- 5000. (a) Meetings of the membership of the association shall be conducted in accordance with a recognized system of parliamentary procedure or any parliamentary procedures the association may adopt.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, notice of meetings of the members shall specify those matters the board intends to present for action by the members, but, except as otherwise provided by law, any proper matter may be presented at the meeting for action.
- (c) (b) The board shall permit any member to speak at any meeting of the membership of the association. A reasonable time limit for all members to speak at a meeting of the association shall be established by the board.

Civ. Code § 5200 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1365.2(a) by SB 563). Definitions

- 5200. For the purposes of this article, the following definitions shall apply:
- (a) "Association records" means all of the following:
- (1) Any financial document required to be provided to a member in Article 7 (commencing with Section 5300) or in Sections 5565 and 5810.
- (2) Any financial document or statement required to be provided in Article 2 (commencing with Section 4525) of Chapter 4.
- (3) Interim financial statements, periodic or as compiled, containing any of the following:

(A) Balance sheet.

- 2 (B) Income and expense statement.
 - (C) Budget comparison.
 - (D) General ledger. A "general ledger" is a report that shows all transactions that occurred in an association account over a specified period of time.

The records described in this paragraph shall be prepared in accordance with an accrual or modified accrual basis of accounting.

- (4) Executed contracts not otherwise privileged under law.
- (5) Written board approval of vendor or contractor proposals or invoices.
 - (6) State and federal tax returns.
 - (7) Reserve account balances and records of payments made from reserve accounts.
 - (8) Agendas and minutes of meetings of the members, the board and any committees appointed by the board pursuant to Section 7212 of the Corporations Code; excluding, however, agendas, minutes, minutes and other information from executive sessions of the board as described in Article 2 (commencing with Section 4900).
 - (9) Membership lists, including name, property address, and mailing address, but not including information for members who have opted out pursuant to Section 5220.
- (10) Check registers.
 - (11) The governing documents.
 - (12) An accounting prepared pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 5520.
- (13) An "enhanced association record" as defined in subdivision (b).
 - (b) "Enhanced association records" means invoices, receipts and canceled checks for payments made by the association, purchase orders approved by the association, credit card statements for credit cards issued in the name of the association, statements for services rendered, and reimbursement requests submitted to the association.

Civ. Code § 5215 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code § 1365.2(d) by SB 563). Withholding and redaction

- 5215. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), the association may withhold or redact information from the association records if any of the following are true:
- (1) The release of the information is reasonably likely to lead to identity theft. For the purposes of this section, "identity theft" means the unauthorized use of another person's personal identifying information to obtain credit, goods, services, money, or property. Examples of information that may be withheld or redacted pursuant to this paragraph include bank account numbers of members or vendors, social security or tax identification numbers, and check, stock, and credit card numbers.
- (2) The release of the information is reasonably likely to lead to fraud in connection with the association.

- (3) The information is privileged under law. Examples include documents subject to attorney-client privilege or relating to litigation in which the association is or may become involved, and confidential settlement agreements.
- (4) The release of the information is reasonably likely to compromise the privacy of an individual member of the association.
 - (5) The information contains any of the following:

- (A) Records of a la carte <u>a la carte</u> goods or services provided to individual members of the association for which the association received monetary consideration other than assessments.
- (B) Records of disciplinary actions, collection activities, or payment plans of members other than the member requesting the records.
- (C) Any person's personal identification information, including, without limitation, social security number, tax identification number, driver's license number, credit card account numbers, bank account number, and bank routing number.
- (D) Agendas, minutes, Minutes and other information from executive sessions of the board as described in Article 2 (commencing with Section 4900), except for executed contracts not otherwise privileged. Privileged contracts shall not include contracts for maintenance, management, or legal services.
- (E) Personnel records other than the payroll records required to be provided under subdivision (b).
 - (F) Interior architectural plans, including security features, for individual homes.
- (b) Except as provided by the attorney-client privilege, the association may not withhold or redact information concerning the compensation paid to employees, vendors, or contractors. Compensation information for individual employees shall be set forth by job classification or title, not by the employee's name, social security number, or other personal information.
- (c) No association, officer, director, employee, agent, or volunteer of an association shall be liable for damages to a member of the association or any third party as the result of identity theft or other breach of privacy because of the failure to withhold or redact that member's information under this section unless the failure to withhold or redact the information was intentional, willful, or negligent.
- (d) If requested by the requesting member, an association that denies or redacts records shall provide a written explanation specifying the legal basis for withholding or redacting the requested records.

Civ. Code \S 5405 (amended) (implementing amendment of Civ. Code \S 1363.6 by AB 657). State registry

5405. (a) To assist with the identification of common interest developments, each association, whether incorporated or unincorporated, shall submit to the Secretary of State, on a form and for a fee not to exceed thirty dollars (\$30) that the Secretary of State shall prescribe, the following information concerning the association and the development that it manages:

- (1) A statement that the association is formed to manage a common interest development under the Davis-Stirling Common Interest Development Act.
 - (2) The name of the association.

- (3) The street address of the business or corporate office of the association, if any.
- (4) The street address of the association's onsite office, or, if none, of the <u>if</u> different from the street address of the business or corporate office, or if there is <u>no onsite office</u>, the street address of the responsible officer or managing agent of the association.
- (4) (5) The name, address, and either the daytime telephone number or e-mail address of the president of the association, other than the address, telephone number, or e-mail address of the association's onsite office or managing agent.
- (5) (6) The name, street address, and daytime telephone number of the association's managing agent, if any.
- (6) (7) The county, and if in an incorporated area, the city in which the development is physically located. If the boundaries of the development are physically located in more than one county, each of the counties in which it is located.
- (7) (8) If the development is in an unincorporated area, the city closest in proximity to the development.
- (8) The nine digit ZIP Code, front street, (9) The front street and nearest cross street of the physical location of the development.
 - (9) (10) The type of common interest development managed by the association.
 - (10) (11) The number of separate interests in the development.
- (b) The association shall submit the information required by this section as follows:
- (1) By incorporated associations, within 90 days after the filing of its original articles of incorporation, and thereafter at the time the association files its biennial statement of principal business activity with the Secretary of State pursuant to Section 8210 of the Corporations Code.
- (2) By unincorporated associations, in July of 2003, and in that same month biennially thereafter. Upon changing its status to that of a corporation, the association shall comply with the filing deadlines in paragraph (1).
- (c) The association shall notify the Secretary of State of any change in the street address of the association's onsite office or of the responsible officer or managing agent of the association in the form and for a fee prescribed by the Secretary of State, within 60 days of the change.
- (d) The penalty for an incorporated association's noncompliance with the initial or biennial filing requirements of this section shall be suspension of the association's rights, privileges, and powers as a corporation and monetary penalties, to the same extent and in the same manner as suspension and monetary penalties imposed pursuant to Section 8810 of the Corporations Code.

- (e) The statement required by this section may be filed, notwithstanding suspension of the corporate powers, rights, and privileges under this section or under provisions of the Revenue and Taxation Code. Upon the filing of a statement under this section by a corporation that has suffered suspension under this section, the Secretary of State shall certify that fact to the Franchise Tax Board and the corporation may thereupon be relieved from suspension, unless the corporation is held in suspension by the Franchise Tax Board by reason of Section 23301, 23301.5, or 23775 of the Revenue and Taxation Code.
- (f) The Secretary of State shall make the information submitted pursuant to paragraph (4) (5) of subdivision (a) available only for governmental purposes and only to Members of the Legislature and the Business, Transportation and Housing Agency, upon written request. All other information submitted pursuant to this section shall be subject to public inspection pursuant to the California Public Records Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 6250) of Division 7 of Title 1 of the Government Code). The information submitted pursuant to this section shall be made available for governmental or public inspection.
- (g) Whenever any form is filed pursuant to this section, it supersedes any previously filed form.
- (h) The Secretary of State may destroy or otherwise dispose of any form filed pursuant to this section after it has been superseded by the filing of a new form.

ASSEMBLY BILL 806 (TORRES) BILL COORDINATION AMENDMENTS

Staff Note. This document sets out draft amendments to implement 2011 legislation affecting provisions contained within AB 806 (Torres). The draft amendments also include the changes that are proposed in AB 806. Where necessary, revised Comment language is also set out.

Bus. & Prof. Code § 10177 (amended) (implementing SB 53). Suspension, revocation, or denial of real estate license

- 10177. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of a real estate licensee, or may deny the issuance of a license to an applicant, who has done any of the following, or may suspend or revoke the license of a corporation, or deny the issuance of a license to a corporation, if an officer, director, or person owning or controlling 10 percent or more of the corporation's stock has done any of the following:
- (a) Procured, or attempted to procure, a real estate license or license renewal, for himself or herself or a salesperson, by fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, or by making a material misstatement of fact in an application for a real estate license, license renewal, or reinstatement.
- (b) Entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of, or been convicted of, a felony, or a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a real estate licensee, and the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, irrespective of an order granting probation following that conviction, suspending the imposition of sentence, or of a subsequent order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing that licensee to withdraw his or her plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or dismissing the accusation or information.
- (c) Knowingly authorized, directed, connived at, or aided in the publication, advertisement, distribution, or circulation of a material false statement or representation concerning his or her designation or certification of special education, credential, trade organization membership, or business, or concerning a business opportunity or a land or subdivision, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2, offered for sale.
- (d) Willfully disregarded or violated the Real Estate Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 10000)) or Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2 or the rules and regulations of the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of the Real Estate Law and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2.
- (e) Willfully used the term "realtor" or a trade name or insignia of membership in a real estate organization of which the licensee is not a member.
- (f) Acted or conducted himself or herself in a manner that would have warranted the denial of his or her application for a real estate license, or has either had a

- license denied or had a license issued by another agency of this state, another state, or the federal government revoked or suspended for acts that, if done by a real estate licensee, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of a California real estate license, if the action of denial, revocation, or suspension by the other agency or entity was taken only after giving the licensee or applicant fair notice of the charges, an opportunity for a hearing, and other due process protections comparable to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and only upon an express finding of a violation of law by the agency or entity.
 - (g) Demonstrated negligence or incompetence in performing an act for which he or she is required to hold a license.

- (h) As a broker licensee, failed to exercise reasonable supervision over the activities of his or her salespersons, or, as the officer designated by a corporate broker licensee, failed to exercise reasonable supervision and control of the activities of the corporation for which a real estate license is required.
- (i) Has used his or her employment by a governmental agency in a capacity giving access to records, other than public records, in a manner that violates the confidential nature of the records.
- (j) Engaged in any other conduct, whether of the same or a different character than specified in this section, which constitutes fraud or dishonest dealing.
- (k) Violated any of the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in an order granting a restricted license.
- (*l*)(1) Solicited or induced the sale, lease, or listing for sale or lease of residential property on the ground, wholly or in part, of loss of value, increase in crime, or decline of the quality of the schools due to the present or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons having a characteristic listed in subdivision (a) or (d) of Section 12955 of the Government Code, as those characteristics are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1, subdivision (m) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 12955, and Section 12955.2 of the Government Code.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), with respect to familial status, paragraph (1) shall not be construed to apply to housing for older persons, as defined in Section 12955.9 of the Government Code. With respect to familial status, nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect Sections 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.10, 51.11, and 799.5 of the Civil Code, relating to housing for senior citizens. Subdivision (d) of Section 51 and Section 1360 4760 of the Civil Code and subdivisions (n), (o), and (p) of Section 12955 of the Government Code shall apply to paragraph (1).
- (m) Violated the Franchise Investment Law (Division 5 (commencing with Section 31000) of Title 4 of the Corporations Code) or regulations of the Commissioner of Corporations pertaining thereto.

- (n) Violated the Corporate Securities Law of 1968 (Division 1 (commencing with Section 25000) of Title 4 of the Corporations Code) or the regulations of the Commissioner of Corporations pertaining thereto.
- (o) Failed to disclose to the buyer of real property, in a transaction in which the licensee is an agent for the buyer, the nature and extent of a licensee's direct or indirect ownership interest in that real property. The direct or indirect ownership interest in the property by a person related to the licensee by blood or marriage, by an entity in which the licensee has an ownership interest, or by any other person with whom the licensee has a special relationship shall be disclosed to the buyer.
 - (p) Violated Article 6 (commencing with Section 10237).

(q) Violated or failed to comply with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, related to mortgages.

If a real estate broker that is a corporation has not done any of the foregoing acts, either directly or through its employees, agents, officers, directors, or persons owning or controlling 10 percent or more of the corporation's stock, the commissioner may not deny the issuance of a real estate license to, or suspend or revoke the real estate license of, the corporation, provided that any offending officer, director, or stockholder, who has done any of the foregoing acts individually and not on behalf of the corporation, has been completely disassociated from any affiliation or ownership in the corporation.

This section shall become inoperative on July 1, 2012, and, as of January 1, 2013, is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that becomes operative on or before January 1, 2013, deletes or extends the dates on which it becomes inoperative and is repealed.

Bus. & Prof. Code § 10177 (as added by 2011 Cal. Stat. ch. 711, § 9) (amended) (implementing SB 53). Suspension, revocation, or denial of real estate license

10177. The commissioner may suspend or revoke the license of a real estate licensee, delay the renewal of a license of a real estate licensee, or deny the issuance of a license to an applicant, who has done any of the following, or may suspend or revoke the license of a corporation, delay the renewal of a license of a corporation, or deny the issuance of a license to a corporation, if an officer, director, or person owning or controlling 10 percent or more of the corporation's stock has done any of the following:

- (a) Procured, or attempted to procure, a real estate license or license renewal, for himself or herself or a salesperson, by fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit, or by making a material misstatement of fact in an application for a real estate license, license renewal, or reinstatement.
- (b) Entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of, or been convicted of, a felony, or a crime substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or duties of a real estate licensee, and the time for appeal has elapsed or the judgment of conviction has been affirmed on appeal, irrespective of an order granting probation following that conviction, suspending the imposition of

sentence, or of a subsequent order under Section 1203.4 of the Penal Code allowing that licensee to withdraw his or her plea of guilty and to enter a plea of not guilty, or dismissing the accusation or information.

- (c) Knowingly authorized, directed, connived at, or aided in the publication, advertisement, distribution, or circulation of a material false statement or representation concerning his or her designation or certification of special education, credential, trade organization membership, or business, or concerning a business opportunity or a land or subdivision, as defined in Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2, offered for sale.
- (d) Willfully disregarded or violated the Real Estate Law (Part 1 (commencing with Section 10000)) or Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2 or the rules and regulations of the commissioner for the administration and enforcement of the Real Estate Law and Chapter 1 (commencing with Section 11000) of Part 2.
- (e) Willfully used the term "realtor" or a trade name or insignia of membership in a real estate organization of which the licensee is not a member.
- (f) Acted or conducted himself or herself in a manner that would have warranted the denial of his or her application for a real estate license, or either had a license denied or had a license issued by another agency of this state, another state, or the federal government revoked or suspended for acts that, if done by a real estate license, would be grounds for the suspension or revocation of a California real estate license, if the action of denial, revocation, or suspension by the other agency or entity was taken only after giving the licensee or applicant fair notice of the charges, an opportunity for a hearing, and other due process protections comparable to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340), Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 11370), and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 11500) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code), and only upon an express finding of a violation of law by the agency or entity.
- (g) Demonstrated negligence or incompetence in performing an act for which he or she is required to hold a license.
- (h) As a broker licensee, failed to exercise reasonable supervision over the activities of his or her salespersons, or, as the officer designated by a corporate broker licensee, failed to exercise reasonable supervision and control of the activities of the corporation for which a real estate license is required.
- (i) Used his or her employment by a governmental agency in a capacity giving access to records, other than public records, in a manner that violates the confidential nature of the records.
- (j) Engaged in any other conduct, whether of the same or a different character than specified in this section, that constitutes fraud or dishonest dealing.
- (k) Violated any of the terms, conditions, restrictions, and limitations contained in an order granting a restricted license.

- (*l*)(1) Solicited or induced the sale, lease, or listing for sale or lease of residential property on the ground, wholly or in part, of loss of value, increase in crime, or decline of the quality of the schools due to the present or prospective entry into the neighborhood of a person or persons having a characteristic listed in subdivision (a) or (d) of Section 12955 of the Government Code, as those characteristics are defined in Sections 12926 and 12926.1, subdivision (m) and paragraph (1) of subdivision (p) of Section 12955, and Section 12955.2 of the Government Code.
- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), with respect to familial status, paragraph (1) shall not be construed to apply to housing for older persons, as defined in Section 12955.9 of the Government Code. With respect to familial status, nothing in paragraph (1) shall be construed to affect Sections 51.2, 51.3, 51.4, 51.10, 51.11, and 799.5 of the Civil Code, relating to housing for senior citizens. Subdivision (d) of Section 51 and Section 1360 4760 of the Civil Code and subdivisions (n), (o), and (p) of Section 12955 of the Government Code shall apply to paragraph (1).
- (m) Violated the Franchise Investment Law (Division 5 (commencing with Section 31000) of Title 4 of the Corporations Code) or regulations of the Commissioner of Corporations pertaining thereto.
- (n) Violated the Corporate Securities Law of 1968 (Division 1 (commencing with Section 25000) of Title 4 of the Corporations Code) or the regulations of the Commissioner of Corporations pertaining thereto.
- (o) Failed to disclose to the buyer of real property, in a transaction in which the licensee is an agent for the buyer, the nature and extent of a licensee's direct or indirect ownership interest in that real property. The direct or indirect ownership interest in the property by a person related to the licensee by blood or marriage, by an entity in which the licensee has an ownership interest, or by any other person with whom the licensee has a special relationship shall be disclosed to the buyer.
 - (p) Violated Article 6 (commencing with Section 10237).
- (q) Violated or failed to comply with Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 2920) of Title 14 of Part 4 of Division 3 of the Civil Code, related to mortgages.

If a real estate broker that is a corporation has not done any of the foregoing acts, either directly or through its employees, agents, officers, directors, or persons owning or controlling 10 percent or more of the corporation's stock, the commissioner may not deny the issuance or delay the renewal of a real estate license to, or suspend or revoke the real estate license of, the corporation, provided that any offending officer, director, or stockholder, who has done any of the foregoing acts individually and not on behalf of the corporation, has been completely disassociated from any affiliation or ownership in the corporation. A decision by the commissioner to delay the renewal of a real estate license shall toll the expiration of that license until the results of any pending disciplinary actions against that licensee are final, or until the licensee voluntarily surrenders his, her, or its license, whichever is earlier.

This section shall become operative on July 1, 2012.

Comment. Section 10177, as added by 2011 Cal. Stat. ch. 711, § 9, is amended to correct a cross-reference to former Civil Code Section 1360.

Gov't Code § 12956.1. (amended) (implementing AB 887). Restrictive covenant based on discriminatory grounds

12956.1. (a) As used in this section, "association," "governing documents," and "declaration" have the same meanings as set forth in <u>Section 1351 Sections 4080</u>, 4135, and 4150 of the Civil Code.

(b)(1) A county recorder, title insurance company, escrow company, real estate broker, real estate agent, or association that provides a copy of a declaration, governing document, or deed to any person shall place a cover page or stamp on the first page of the previously recorded document or documents stating, in at least 14-point boldface type, the following:

"If this document contains any restriction based on race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, familial status, marital status, disability, genetic information, national origin, source of income as defined in subdivision (p) of Section 12955, or ancestry, that restriction violates state and federal fair housing laws and is void, and may be removed pursuant to Section 12956.2 of the Government Code. Lawful restrictions under state and federal law on the age of occupants in senior housing or housing for older persons shall not be construed as restrictions based on familial status."

- (2) The requirements set forth in paragraph (1) shall not apply to documents being submitted for recordation to a county recorder.
- (c) Any person who records a document for the express purpose of adding a racially restrictive covenant is guilty of a misdemeanor. The county recorder shall not incur any liability for recording the document. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a prosecution for a violation of this subdivision shall commence within three years after the discovery of the recording of the document.

Gov't Code § 12956.2. (amended) (implementing AB 887). Restrictive covenant modification

12956.2. (a) A person who holds an ownership interest of record in property that he or she believes is the subject of an unlawfully restrictive covenant in violation of subdivision (*l*) of Section 12955 may record a document titled Restrictive Covenant Modification. The county recorder may choose to waive the fee prescribed for recording and indexing instruments pursuant to Section 27361 in the case of the modification document provided for in this section. The modification document shall include a complete copy of the original document containing the unlawfully restrictive language with the unlawfully restrictive language stricken.

(b) Before recording the modification document, the county recorder shall submit the modification document and the original document to the county counsel who shall determine whether the original document contains an unlawful restriction based on race, color, religion, sex, gender, gender identity, gender

expression, sexual orientation, familial status, marital status, disability, genetic information, national origin, source of income as defined in subdivision (p) of Section 12955, or ancestry. The county counsel shall return the documents and inform the county recorder of its determination. The county recorder shall refuse to record the modification document if the county counsel finds that the original document does not contain an unlawful restriction as specified in this paragraph.

- (c) The modification document shall be indexed in the same manner as the original document being modified. It shall contain a recording reference to the original document in the form of a book and page or instrument number, and date of the recording.
- (d) Subject to covenants, conditions, and restrictions that were recorded after the recording of the original document that contains the unlawfully restrictive language and subject to covenants, conditions, and restrictions that will be recorded after the Restrictive Covenant Modification, the restrictions in the Restrictive Covenant Modification, once recorded, are the only restrictions having effect on the property. The effective date of the terms and conditions of the modification document shall be the same as the effective date of the original document.
- (e) The county recorder shall make available to the public Restrictive Covenant Modification forms.
- (f) If the holder of an ownership interest of record in property causes to be recorded a modified document pursuant to this section that contains modifications not authorized by this section, the county recorder shall not incur liability for recording the document. The liability that may result from the unauthorized recordation is the sole responsibility of the holder of the ownership interest of record who caused the modified recordation.
- (g) This section does not apply to persons holding an ownership interest in property that is part of a common interest development as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 1351 4100 of the Civil Code if the board of directors of that common interest development is subject to the requirements of subdivision (b) of Section 1352.5 4225 of the Civil Code.

Veh. Code § 22651 (amended) (implementing AB 1209). Circumstances in which removal of vehicle is permitted

- 22651. A peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, or a regularly employed and salaried employee, who is engaged in directing traffic or enforcing parking laws and regulations, of a city, county, or jurisdiction of a state agency in which a vehicle is located, may remove a vehicle located within the territorial limits in which the officer or employee may act, under the following circumstances:
- (a) When a vehicle is left unattended upon a bridge, viaduct, or causeway or in a tube or tunnel where the vehicle constitutes an obstruction to traffic.

- (b) When a vehicle is parked or left standing upon a highway in a position so as to obstruct the normal movement of traffic or in a condition so as to create a hazard to other traffic upon the highway.
- (c) When a vehicle is found upon a highway or public land and a report has previously been made that the vehicle is stolen or a complaint has been filed and a warrant thereon is issued charging that the vehicle was embezzled.
- (d) When a vehicle is illegally parked so as to block the entrance to a private driveway and it is impractical to move the vehicle from in front of the driveway to another point on the highway.
- (e) When a vehicle is illegally parked so as to prevent access by firefighting equipment to a fire hydrant and it is impracticable to move the vehicle from in front of the fire hydrant to another point on the highway.
- (f) When a vehicle, except highway maintenance or construction equipment, is stopped, parked, or left standing for more than four hours upon the right-of-way of a freeway that has full control of access and no crossings at grade and the driver, if present, cannot move the vehicle under its own power.
- (g) When the person in charge of a vehicle upon a highway or public land is, by reason of physical injuries or illness, incapacitated to an extent so as to be unable to provide for its custody or removal.
- (h)(1) When an officer arrests a person driving or in control of a vehicle for an alleged offense and the officer is, by this code or other law, required or permitted to take, and does take, the person into custody.
- (2) When an officer serves a notice of an order of suspension or revocation pursuant to Section 13388 or 13389.
- (i)(1) When a vehicle, other than a rented vehicle, is found upon a highway or public land, or is removed pursuant to this code, and it is known that the vehicle has been issued five or more notices of parking violations to which the owner or person in control of the vehicle has not responded within 21 calendar days of notice of citation issuance or citation issuance or 14 calendar days of the mailing of a notice of delinquent parking violation to the agency responsible for processing notices of parking violations, or the registered owner of the vehicle is known to have been issued five or more notices for failure to pay or failure to appear in court for traffic violations for which a certificate has not been issued by the magistrate or clerk of the court hearing the case showing that the case has been adjudicated or concerning which the registered owner's record has not been cleared pursuant to Chapter 6 (commencing with Section 41500) of Division 17, the vehicle may be impounded until that person furnishes to the impounding law enforcement agency all of the following:
 - (A) Evidence of his or her identity.

- (B) An address within this state at which he or she can be located.
- (C) Satisfactory evidence that all parking penalties due for the vehicle and all other vehicles registered to the registered owner of the impounded vehicle, and all traffic violations of the registered owner, have been cleared.

- (2) The requirements in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (1) shall be fully enforced by the impounding law enforcement agency on and after the time that the Department of Motor Vehicles is able to provide access to the necessary records.
- (3) A notice of parking violation issued for an unlawfully parked vehicle shall be accompanied by a warning that repeated violations may result in the impounding of the vehicle. In lieu of furnishing satisfactory evidence that the full amount of parking penalties or bail has been deposited, that person may demand to be taken without unnecessary delay before a magistrate, for traffic offenses, or a hearing examiner, for parking offenses, within the county in which the offenses charged are alleged to have been committed and who has jurisdiction of the offenses and is nearest or most accessible with reference to the place where the vehicle is impounded. Evidence of current registration shall be produced after a vehicle has been impounded, or, at the discretion of the impounding law enforcement agency, a notice to appear for violation of subdivision (a) of Section 4000 shall be issued to that person.
- (4) A vehicle shall be released to the legal owner, as defined in Section 370, if the legal owner does all of the following:
 - (A) Pays the cost of towing and storing the vehicle.

- (B) Submits evidence of payment of fees as provided in Section 9561.
- (C) Completes an affidavit in a form acceptable to the impounding law enforcement agency stating that the vehicle was not in possession of the legal owner at the time of occurrence of the offenses relating to standing or parking. A vehicle released to a legal owner under this subdivision is a repossessed vehicle for purposes of disposition or sale. The impounding agency shall have a lien on any surplus that remains upon sale of the vehicle to which the registered owner is or may be entitled, as security for the full amount of the parking penalties for all notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5. The legal owner shall promptly remit to, and deposit with, the agency responsible for processing notices of parking violations from that surplus, on receipt of that surplus, the full amount of the parking penalties for all notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5.
- (5) The impounding agency that has a lien on the surplus that remains upon the sale of a vehicle to which a registered owner is entitled pursuant to paragraph (4) has a deficiency claim against the registered owner for the full amount of the parking penalties for all notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5, less the amount received from the sale of the vehicle.
- (j) When a vehicle is found illegally parked and there are no license plates or other evidence of registration displayed, the vehicle may be impounded until the owner or person in control of the vehicle furnishes the impounding law enforcement agency evidence of his or her identity and an address within this state at which he or she can be located.

(k) When a vehicle is parked or left standing upon a highway for 72 or more consecutive hours in violation of a local ordinance authorizing removal.

- (*l*) When a vehicle is illegally parked on a highway in violation of a local ordinance forbidding standing or parking and the use of a highway, or a portion thereof, is necessary for the cleaning, repair, or construction of the highway, or for the installation of underground utilities, and signs giving notice that the vehicle may be removed are erected or placed at least 24 hours prior to the removal by a local authority pursuant to the ordinance.
- (m) When the use of the highway, or a portion of the highway, is authorized by a local authority for a purpose other than the normal flow of traffic or for the movement of equipment, articles, or structures of unusual size, and the parking of a vehicle would prohibit or interfere with that use or movement, and signs giving notice that the vehicle may be removed are erected or placed at least 24 hours prior to the removal by a local authority pursuant to the ordinance.
- (n) Whenever a vehicle is parked or left standing where local authorities, by resolution or ordinance, have prohibited parking and have authorized the removal of vehicles. Except as provided in subdivision (v), subdivisions (v) and (w), a vehicle shall not be removed unless signs are posted giving notice of the removal.
- (o)(1) When a vehicle is found or operated upon a highway, public land, or an offstreet parking facility under the following circumstances:
- (A) With a registration expiration date in excess of six months before the date it is found or operated on the highway, public lands, or the offstreet parking facility.
- (B) Displaying in, or upon, the vehicle, a registration card, identification card, temporary receipt, license plate, special plate, registration sticker, device issued pursuant to Section 4853, or permit that was not issued for that vehicle, or is not otherwise lawfully used on that vehicle under this code.
- (C) Displaying in, or upon, the vehicle, an altered, forged, counterfeit, or falsified registration card, identification card, temporary receipt, license plate, special plate, registration sticker, device issued pursuant to Section 4853, or permit.
- (2) When a vehicle described in paragraph (1) is occupied, only a peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, may remove the vehicle.
- (3) For the purposes of this subdivision, the vehicle shall be released to the under either of the following circumstances:
- (A) To the registered owner or person in control of the vehicle only after the owner or person furnishes the storing law enforcement agency with proof of current registration and a currently valid driver's license to operate the vehicle.
- (B) To the legal owner or the legal owner's agency, without payment of any fees, fines, or penalties for parking tickets or registration and without proof of current registration, if the vehicle will only be transported pursuant to the exemption specified in Section 4022 and if the legal owner does all of the following:

(i) Pays the cost of towing and storing the vehicle.

- (ii) Completes an affidavit in a form acceptable to the impounding law enforcement agency stating that the vehicle was not in possession of the legal owner at the time of occurrence of an offense relating to standing or parking. A vehicle released to a legal owner under this subdivision is a repossessed vehicle for purposes of disposition or sale. The impounding agency has a lien on any surplus that remains upon sale of the vehicle to which the registered owner is or may be entitled, as security for the full amount of parking penalties for any notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5. Upon receipt of any surplus, the legal owner shall promptly remit to, and deposit with, the agency responsible for processing notices of parking violations from that surplus, the full amount of the parking penalties for all notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5.
- (4) The impounding agency that has a lien on the surplus that remains upon the sale of a vehicle to which a registered owner is entitled has a deficiency claim against the registered owner for the full amount of parking penalties for any notices of parking violations issued for the vehicle and for all local administrative charges imposed pursuant to Section 22850.5, less the amount received from the sale of the vehicle.
- (4) (5) As used in this subdivision, "offstreet parking facility" means an offstreet facility held open for use by the public for parking vehicles and includes a publicly owned facility for offstreet parking, and a privately owned facility for offstreet parking if a fee is not charged for the privilege to park and it is held open for the common public use of retail customers.
- (p) When the peace officer issues the driver of a vehicle a notice to appear for a violation of Section 12500, 14601, 14601.1, 14601.2, 14601.3, 14601.4, 14601.5, or 14604 and the vehicle is not impounded pursuant to Section 22655.5. A vehicle so removed from the highway or public land, or from private property after having been on a highway or public land, shall not be released to the registered owner or his or her agent, except upon presentation of the registered owner's or his or her agent's currently valid driver's license to operate the vehicle and proof of current vehicle registration, or upon order of a court.
- (q) When a vehicle is parked for more than 24 hours on a portion of highway that is located within the boundaries of a common interest development, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1351 4100 of the Civil Code, and signs, as required by paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 22658 of this code, have been posted on that portion of highway providing notice to drivers that vehicles parked thereon for more than 24 hours will be removed at the owner's expense, pursuant to a resolution or ordinance adopted by the local authority.
- (r) When a vehicle is illegally parked and blocks the movement of a legally parked vehicle.

(s)(1) When a vehicle, except highway maintenance or construction equipment, an authorized emergency vehicle, or a vehicle that is properly permitted or otherwise authorized by the Department of Transportation, is stopped, parked, or left standing for more than eight hours within a roadside rest area or viewpoint.

- (2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), when a commercial motor vehicle, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 15210, is stopped, parked, or left standing for more than 10 hours within a roadside rest area or viewpoint.
- (3) For purposes of this subdivision, a roadside rest area or viewpoint is a publicly maintained vehicle parking area, adjacent to a highway, utilized for the convenient, safe stopping of a vehicle to enable motorists to rest or to view the scenery. If two or more roadside rest areas are located on opposite sides of the highway, or upon the center divider, within seven miles of each other, then that combination of rest areas is considered to be the same rest area.
- (t) When a peace officer issues a notice to appear for a violation of Section 25279.
- (u) When a peace officer issues a citation for a violation of Section 11700 and the vehicle is being offered for sale.
- (v)(1) When a vehicle is a mobile billboard advertising display, as defined in Section 395.5, and is parked or left standing in violation of a local resolution or ordinance adopted pursuant to subdivision (m) of Section 21100, if the registered owner of the vehicle was previously issued a warning citation for the same offense, pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 22507, a city or county, in lieu of posting signs noticing a local ordinance prohibiting mobile billboard advertising displays adopted pursuant to subdivision (m) of Section 21100, may provide notice by issuing a warning citation advising the registered owner of the vehicle that he or she may be subject to penalties upon a subsequent violation of the ordinance, that may include the removal of the vehicle as provided in paragraph (1). A city or county is not required to provide further notice for a subsequent violation prior to the enforcement of penalties for a violation of the ordinance.
- (w)(1) When a vehicle is parked or left standing in violation of a local ordinance or resolution adopted pursuant to subdivision (p) of Section 21100, if the registered owner of the vehicle was previously issued a warning citation for the same offense, pursuant to paragraph (2).
- (2) Notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 22507, a city or county, in lieu of posting signs noticing a local ordinance regulating advertising signs adopted pursuant to subdivision (p) of Section 21100, may provide notice by issuing a warning citation advising the registered owner of the vehicle that he or she may be subject to penalties upon a subsequent violation of the ordinance that may include the removal of the vehicle as provided in paragraph (1). A city or county is not required to provide further notice for a subsequent violation prior to the enforcement of penalties for a violation of the ordinance.